REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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DR. A. [illegible] NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, [illegible]. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office [illegible]gan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1855. tf14.

DR. [illegible] WANN

[illegible] RESIDENTLY in Salisbury [illegible] professional services to the [illegible]. [illegible] Post Office, over Col. A. W. Buis' Confectionary, where he can be found unless professionally engaged.
June 29, 1855. 5—tf.

DR. H. KELLY

HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.
Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.
May 25, 1855 52—tf.

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., Nov 3, 1855. 23—6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S. L. Dowell, of Georgia. R. J. Rogers, of Alabama. W. D. Dowell of Florida.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN ☜
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
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Merchants,
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Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH.
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
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Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
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J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 36. SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1856. Whole No. 140.

JUDGE LONGSTREET'S LETTER ON KNOW NOTHINGISM—A REPLY TO REV. DR. WINANS.

After giving a rigid and powerful analysis of the "The Order," and administering heavy logical blows to his reverend antagonist, Judge Longstreet proceeds:

Did you understand my letter, simply because it was headed "To the Methodist Church [illegible]," as designed to excite the church in its corporate character, and and through its official organs, its bishops, and its conferences, to take action against the know nothings? It would seem so, and if this be your idea, I do more than pardon your frankness—I commiserate your understanding. Where do you find the word or syllable in my whole piece which indicates such a design? He who addresses a church addresses the members thereof, and in what character they are addressed, whether as an "organization" or as individuals, is to be collected from the body of the address, and not from the caption alone. Had you read my letter with any other design than to find in it grounds of censure and abuse; you would have seen clearly that its whole and sole aim was to get the preachers and members of our church out of and away from a political party, and into their appropriate work; not to excite a church organization against a political party. But then you would have lost the laurel which you have gained in this contest—the everlasting gratitude of the know nothings, and the thanksgiving of one or two hundred thousand Methodists, for your unlooked-for interposition in their behalf.

The very first sentence in my letter showed you it was one of a series the antecedents of which had been addressed to the preachers of our church. Had you seen these, you would have found that they were addressed to *"know nothing preachers"* exclusively. This is decisive of the fact that, however, you may have understood it, my design was not to act upon the church in its aggregate character at all, or to unite it in action at all.—Your positions are as preposterous as your language is unbecoming, "worse than anything in know nothingism *formally* to address a church in its aggregate capacity upon a POLITICAL question!" (italics and capitals yours.) "Could you succeed in this design" (of arraying the church against the American party) "the very fountain of political power would be immediately poised by a union of Church and State?" Did such paradoxes ever come from a Doctor of Divinity? I supposed a man in this country might address any person, any number of persons, in any character, upon any subject, without crime, if the address be not of a nature unforbidden by the laws of the land. Dwight used to discuss politics with his pupils; Everette, Wayland, Cooper, and other presidents of colleges have written on politics without blame; but the like privilege is not granted to me. Very far from it. I may not speak or write on politics either to the public or to my church—not to the public, by the edict of the know nothings—not to the church, by the bull of Doctor Winans. I should have thought you a hard master, Doctor, had you believed that my letter was likely to array our church, bodily, against the party of your love. But you tell me, cuttingly, that no power on earth could do that. What, then, is the sin for which you anathematize me so cruelly? Why, I wrote a letter which *might perchance*, lead the public to *suspect* that *I thought it was possible* for *somebody* to move the M. E. Church South *conglomeratedly*, against a political party. Papal supremacy would be a luxury compared with your government, brother, if this be a specimen of it.

But suppose that every Methodist in the United States could be induced to take a united stand against the "American party;" how would this produce a union of Church and State? What legislative, executive, or judicial power would attach to them in this position? or what attribute of a State would they assume? The only possible result of this state of things must be that the members of the church would either not vote at all, or vote against that party. How near this would bring the Church and State together, I leave you to determine.

In all that I have written you will not find a word or syllable which intimates a design on my part to interfere with my brethren's right of suffrage, or their right, in a proper manner, to discuss political questions, or to oppose Catholics. It is their clanship with all characters, their letting themselves down to know nothing drills, their night-working, their needless swearing, their man-serving, party-scheming, office-hunting, stump-speaking, anger-stirring, brother-wounding, and church-inflaming, that I object to.

Now, I put it to you as a man and a Christain to say whether those thihgs are right in your brethren? You will not, dare not say so. Then, why do you countenance them? You have taken very good care (as you are particular in letting the public know) to keep yourself aloof from the signs, and grips, and pass words, and squalls, and oaths, and flag fribble of the order, and yet you hold me up to the public as culprit for counselling our brethren to follow your example.—How far you are competent to defend the order, when confessedly you do not belong to it, I leave the public to determine.

As to your fears of the Catholics from their increase, &c,. &c., Mr. Wesley gives you a recipe for them, for the success of which he pledges his life. He guaranteess that, if strictly followed, it will insure the conversion of every Catholic.—Here it is: "Let all the Protestant clergy live like the Apostles, and preach like the Apostles, the thing is done." Most certain is it that know nothingism, which fellowships with them where they are strong, and persecutes them where they are weak, mid night conspiracies to rob them of their constitutional rights, personal violence, mockery, ridicule, and contempt will never check their growth, or bring their religion into discredit. If I wished to raise Romanism on the ruins of Prestantism, these are precisely the agencies that I would adopt.

A. B LONGSTREET.
Rev. WILLIAM WINANS D. D.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

Mr Banks has made a very favorable impression on the first day's occupancy by him of the chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Calm, cool, collected; self-possessed, prompt in putting and deciding questions, with a respectful but resolute manner, he bids fair to earn the good will and approval of his most inveterate political foes. I really believe that, howsoever prone he may have been on one memorable occasion of catering to the disunion sentiments of the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, he will be found to be a firm and conscientious supporter of the Constitution and of the Union. At all events, we may give him credit for that in advance, and it will be time enough when he shows the cloven foot, if he ever does, to denounce and condemn him. I speak so much in his favor, being really preposesed by his dignified, candid and independent manner in the chair. I don't think that, abolitionist or anti-slavery extensionist, as he confessedly is, he will prove to be the worst choice that could have been or would have been made for the Speakership.

The members were sworn in to day.—As it may interest many of your readers to know the *modus operandi* of the ceremony, I will describe it. The representatives of each State are called together, beginning with Maine, coming down through the original thirteen States, then through all the other States according to their precedency of admission into the Union, and then the delegates from the Territories are called, those of Kansas and Nebraska being last. The members of that State coming up to the Clerk's desk the Speaker descends from the chair and administers the oath of declaration, or affirmation, in these words:

"You do severally solemnly declare that you will maintain the Constitution of the United States?"

The manner in which the oath was taken to day was somewhat remarkable. The members from Maine being first called, came up and cordially shook hands with Mr. Banks. They had been, with one exception, I believe, firm supporters of his. They then made the declaration, each holding up his right hand, and bowing the head in token of assent. The members from all the New England States observed the same ceremony, ma[illegible] the declaration in the way I have de[illegible]d. Among the New York delega[illegible]ere were five or six members who [illegible]rather to take the oath, swearing o[illegible] Bible. Among the Pennsylvania d[illegible]ion, Mr. Knight, a Quaker, and [illegible]wo others, affirmed—something [illegible] between the oath and the affirm[illegible]e said that the members from [illegible] the Northern States almost universally affirmed. On the other hand, those from the Southern States, with hardly an exception, took the oath on the Bible. This difference of style is remarkable, as showing the fidelity with which the people of each section have maintained the manners and customs derived from their ancestors. The Puritans and non-conformists of New England, in their condemnation of forms and ceremonies, had departed from the then universal and only mode of administering oaths, while the Cavaliers and Huguenots had cherished and maintained this to them most sacred form. I watched with some little curiosity to see the manner of the Southerners toward Mr. Banks, and I found it to be almost unexceptionably frank, cordial and chivalrous. They seemed to acknowledge in him the qualities of an honorable enemy—

A foeman worthy of their steel.

There is no doubt, however, that in the course of the session they will treat him undisguisedly as an enemy of their section and of its institution, and that that spirit will make the proceedings of the rest of the session sharp, spicy and interesting.

There was some prospect of an exciting time when the delegate for Kansas was called to be sworn. Mr. Grow, of Pa., got the floor, and gave notice of his opposition to the swearing in of Mr. Whitfield, but stated that he thought it better at this [illegible] to let things take their course.—Campbell, of Ohio, made a similar statement. They evidently did not want, at this stage of business, to kindle anew the flames of discord; but we will soon have warm work of it over that same Kansas election. Governor Reeder was in the hall, and must have felt a little crest fallen at the swearing in and apparent recognition of his rival.

The House then proceeded first to adopt the customary resolutions apprising the Senate and President of its organization and then to elect a Clerk. Mr. Cullom, ex member from Tennessee, the nominee of the national American party, was elected on the first vote, by a majority of thirty-nine. He was therefore conducted to the Clerk's desk, sworn in by the Speaker, and so induced into his office. Cullom is very popular here, and the result of the vote by which he was elected was received with applause by the House and galleries.

The next thing on the programme was the drawing for seats. This was an amusing operation. A motion was made and carried that the clerk be directed to place the name of each member on a separate slip of paper in a box, shake up the same, and then draw the slips out one by one, and announce the name; whereupon the gentleman answering to the cognomen was entitled to select any seat in the hall that suited his taste, and which happened to be vacant. To give effect to this rule all the members were first compelled to leave their seats and withdraw into the lobbies, where they kept crowding together, listening anxiously each to hear his name called. This was a rare and amusing scene for the lookers on, with whom the galleries were all the day crowded. I believe that Campbell of Ohio, was kept the longest in suspense, his name ominously refusing to come up, and when he came in the last man, he found all the eligible seats pre-engaged.

KNOW NOTHINGISM AGAIN DENATIONALIZED.

The zeal with which the South Americans in Congress have labored, during the last two months, to elevate their little band of reformers to the dignity of a national party, has not escaped observation. It seemed to be their special object to contest the palm of nationality with the Democratic party. Amidst their solicitude on this point they almost forgot that there was such an organization as the Republican party, and ignored any knowledge of the fact that most of the Republicans were as good Americans as themselves. The exclusiveness with which some of the leaders directed their batteries against the Democrats, gave rise to frequent conjectures as to the cause of their silence in regard to republicanism. It will be remembered that one of the shrewdest of their tacians, Mr. Zollicoffer, fairly exhausted his resources in his efforts to excite suspicion as to the soundness of the antecedents of such champions of nationality as Richardson and Stephens. There was not only shrewdness of generalship, but originality of wit, in the spectacle exhibited when Mr. Zollicoffer, who stands on the celebrated twelfth plank, in which the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories is expressly preterimitted, stood up with impressive gravity and catechised these gentlemen as to their belief in the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise.

The plan seemed to be arranged that Know Nothingism, as represented by its chosen standard-bearer, Fuller, was more national than Democracy, as represented by the gallant Democratic candidate, Mr. Richardson. Mr. Fuller's progress in nationalism since the beginning of session had been so astonishingly rapid that some incredulous people doubted whether his conversation was not rather too sudden to entitle him to head the column of nationalism. However, it answered the purpose for the time being, of enabling the Southern brethren of the Order to point exultingly to the fact that their candidate for Speaker stood on a platform more national as they maintained, than that of the Democratic candidate. But, unfortunately, the labor of Mr. Zollicoffer has all been lost, and Know Nothingism has been as completely cut in twain by Mason and Dixon's line, and denationalized, upon the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker, as it was at Philadelphia upon the adoption of the celebrated twelfth plank in their platform. The seven *national* (!) Know Nothings (Mr. Fuller himself being one of them) who allowed Mr. Banks to be elected Speaker rather than unite with their Southern brethren in securing the election of Mr. Aiken, have utterly destroyed all the pretentions of their organization to nationality. If it be said that their votes were not cast for Mr. Banks, it can also be said that they were not cast for Mr. Aiken, when they knew that, if they voted for Mr. Aiken, the election of Banks would be defeated, and if they failed to vote for him Banks would be Speaker. They did not absolutely stone the Apostles, but they stood by and held the cloihes of those who did!

[*Washington Union, February 5.*

A MODEL MESSAGE—Gov. McRen, of Missippi, in entering upon his second term of office, curtly defines his position in a few crisp paragraphs like these:

"In our State affairs, I favor education, internal improvements, moral reform, the cultivation of the mind, and the development of the soil of the State, and all the great interests connected with the advancement of science, of learning and agriculture, which are the sources of our wealth, our knoweledge and our power.

"On the slavery question, which is one of exciting controversy between the North and South, I occupy the position of the State, taken in her convention in 1851, and of entire nonintervention upon the subject by Congress in the territories. I do not think it necessary to argue or discuss these questions among ourselves. It is believed that all Mississippians are united in one sentiment upon this subject.

"We have the best government in the world, and our people are the most blessed and happy under it."

BARNUM.—Things have gone ill with the great show-man, the prince of humbuggers, since he published his autobiography, unblushingly avowing to the world the trickery, the humbug, the fraud, the rascality, by which he had accumulated his hundreds of thousands.

He has been cast in several suits lately, and required to pay over a good many thousands. But he has been most severely "done" by a Connecticut Clock making Company, of which he was a partner, and on whose paper he finds himself endorser for the enormous amount of $450,000. The company has failed, and it is supposed will not be able to pay 50 cents on the dollar. Barnum offered to pay $100,000 to be released; but the offer was declined.

No one can feel any sympathy for the man. He instructed the world how to cheat; and gloried in the shrewdness with which it was done. What could he expect but that the world would treat him to a taste of his own physic? It is but retributive justice—providentially administered to disabuse the world of the idea that fraud is either succesful or reputable, and to enforce that noble old maxim, that "Honesty is the best policy."

COOL—The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal publishes the following frigid extract from a reply by a Boone county subscriber to a dunning letter:

"Sorry to say 'Old Hoss' that I can't pay: I am very tight up, which is to say I haint nary red. Ef lard oil was ten cents a barrel, I couldn't buy enough to grease my har. Don't worry about it, I freely forgive you the debt."

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives the following as the origin of the name Winnipiseogee:

"Years and years ago, when the moccasined Indians trod the peaceful shores of this lovely lake, or paddled over its quiet waters, his eye, in wandering away and around over the valleys and hills, would rest on the distant snow-clad summit of Mt. Washington — which to him was carpetted with dazzling silver, where on his argent throne the Great Spirit held his glorious court amid the golden crimson drapery of heaven, who, as he gazed down on the fishing and hunting grounds of his children, a smile radiating from his generous countenance, rested on this charming spot. The dusky hunter, as he paused, drank in the beauty of nature's scenery, and looking forth on the ripping lake, sparkling in the glancing sunbeams, would say, "Winnipiseogee the smile of God."

Mr. Buchanan has written a letter to a friend, in which occurs the following:—"The next will be the most impor[illegible] and responsible [illegible] since the last war with England, or perhaps, since the origin of the government. Both our foreign and our domestic affairs will require the guidance of an able, firm and skilful pilot to steer the vessel of States clear of the breakers. I pray Heaven that the best man may be selected for the crisis, and to me it is a matter of indifference whether he comes from the North or South, East or the West."

SUPPORTING THE GOSPEL.—A certain small sect which shall be nameless, writes a correspondent, are in the habit of holding a yearly association in our vicinity, generally in a piece of woods near to a good spring. The brethren from abroad are quartered upon those in the neighborhood of the meeting; and these are required, of course, to lay in a good supply of the creature comforts, and among them, as the most important, a plenty of whiskey. A short time ago, such a place having been selected the brethren near by were busy putting up benches, and making the place ready, when brother Smith said:

"Wa'll' brother Gobbin, what preparations have you made to home for the big association?"

"Why, I've laid in a barrel of flour or so, and a gallon of whiskey."

Brother Smith expressed great contempt at this preparation.

"A gallon of whiskey for a big meetin, why, I've laid in a whole bar'l; and you're just as well able, brother Gobbin, as I am to *support the Gospel!*"

NORTH CAROLINA CONTRACTORS.—In the report of Major Gwynn, Chief Engineer of the N. C. Rail Road Company, to the Directors, meeting at Salisbury, he says:

"The Contractors on the North Carolina Rail Road were all stockholders, and with only two or three exceptions entirely destitute of experience in the work they undertook; they commenced their contracts very generally in January, 1852, and, on the 1st of January, 1853, without the aid of a single dollar from the Treasury of the Company, but relying entirely upon their own credit and means, their united labor amounted to 500,000, which carried to the credit of their stock subscriptions fulfilled the second condition of the subscription on the part of the State, and brought her in as a partner in the great enterprise. This (coupling the subscription of a million of dollars by individuals, chiefly farmers, and working out a half a million upon their own resources) is an achievment unprecedented in the annals of the public works of this or any other country and wherever known, (and it ought to be published everywhere,) will disabuse the pulicb mind and vindicate the energy enterprise and iudustry of the citizens of the State.

"I have repeatedly said publicly, and perceived no impropriety in it, I avail myself of this occasion, to say that, in my experience now exceeding thirty years, I have not found on any public work with which I have been connected a set of Contractors more reliable than thosewith whom I have had to deal on the North Carolina Railroad, and none with whom my intercourse has been so pleasant and agreeable."

LOCOMOTIVES.—When locomotives were first built they weighed less than five tons. This was in 1828; since then passengers and freight have increased, car after car has been supplied for their accommodation, and ton after ton has been added to the weight of the engine, in order to enable it to move the additional burden imposed upon it, until those of the largest class upon the English roads have attained the enormous weight of 32 tons, and in the United States to between 20 and 30 tons. The first locomotive performed 28 miles an hour. They now perform from 40 to 80 miles. This increase shows a rapid improvement. The first locomotive cost $3,000. The St. Clair, belonging to the Hudson River Railroad, cost $12,500. The first locomotive used in the United States, was the "John Bull," on the Albany and Schenectady Railroad. This engine is now at the Albany Nail Factory, where it is kept as a curiosity.

SOLUITDE.—The life of a solitary man will be certainly miserable, but not certainly devout.—[*Dr. Johnson.*

From the Charleston Mercury.

Letter from Hon. P. S. Brooks.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 7.

MY DEAR SIR: Last winter Gen. Stringfellow addressed a letter to myself and others, giving a description of the soil of Kansas, and the average products of agricultural labor.—That letter was published in the newpapers of our State, and every additional testimony confirms the truth of the statements therein contained.

Gen. Whitfield is now at my side, and in reply to the question relative to the demands and rewards of mechanical labor, bids me say that the minimum of wages for labor in Kansas is fully double the price in Charleston.

But higher considerations than pecuniary profit are now presented to the young men of our State; and they are just the considerations which soonest reach, and most excite the heart of young Carolina. They are the considerations of patriotism and honor.—Civil war has virtually begun in Kansas. The lives of such friends of the institutions of the South and the Constitution, as have gone to Kansas to disseminate our principles, strengthen our institutions and protect your rights, my rights; and the rights of every slave owner, are in peril. By the *fiat* of "Abolition Aid Societies," money and men are pouring into Kansas. The spirit of popular sovereignty is being crushed, and the principle of non-intervention circumvented by lawless fanaticism.

With the permission of Gen. Whitfield, I make the following extracts from a letter dated "Lecompton, Janury 23," and written by a gentleman in high position, and of intelligence and integrity, whose name (for reasons which you would concur with me in regarding satisfactory) is withheld:

"About six days ago, six men were sent to Iowa to conduct 500 fighting men, who are to be here by the last of February. They will be here without doubt. Yesterday, wagons were sent to meet a train with two cannon and five hundred Sharpe's rifles from Illinois, which are being sent to Lawrence.

"These things go to show that the traitors are industrious and are working. By the 1st of March they will have 1100 or 1200 men more than they have now, and be better provided with arms and munitions.

"On the 4th of March next, they put their Government into operation, and if we are not strong enough to put them and their military organization, we will be driven from the Territory.

"For myself, I think that no man, in or out of the Territory, is willing to risk more of everything that is dear or valuable, according to his circumstances, than I will, if the cause is appreciated by the South, and they show their appreciation by sending men and money to help. But if the slave owners of the South content themselves with temporary luxury and ease, and make no effort to save *their* institutions, they may take care of themselves in their own way, and I will of myself in mine. If there is a man who is enlisted more deeply in the cause of the South than myself, I don't know where he is to be found. I am fortified in my position by principle and feeling. I *hate* the adverse cause, and love to war upon it. I have risked my life and my property, which are now in daily peril.

"The South must act with energy and promptness. They must do the *entire* thing, or give it up,—acknowledge themselves whipped.

"Our friends must be here on the 28th of February, or the few pro slavery men in this part of the Territory will be burned out and driven off as refugees. If the South cannot send fifteen hundred men by the 28th of February next, and double that number by fall, and in time for the elections, they need not send a man."

Such is the state of affairs in Kansas, as represented by one who is *on the ground*.

The admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, is now a point of honor with the South. Every assistance which legislation can render, was given by the last Congress, when the Missouri prohibition was repealed. What more can Southern chivalry ask of Congress? An open field and a fair fight was all that our ancestors ever asked of an enemy. Has the spirit of the sires departed from the bosoms of their sons? Shall the page of South Carolina history, which records the lofty sentiments and glorious deeds of Gadsden, of Hayne, and of Moultrie, grow pale when reading of us? And shall it be written that their blood was transmitted without their virtues? and of their spirit, that the "grace of the fashion of it perisheth?"

The last Congress gave to the people of the South a fair field, and the Abolitionists have thrown down the glove upon it. Who in all the South will take it up?

It is my deliberate conviction that the fate of the South is to be decided with the Kansas issue. If Kansas becomes a hireling State, slave property will decline to half its present value in Missouri as soon as the fact is determined. Then Abolitionism will become the prevailing sentiment. So with Arkansas—so with Upper Texas. While we are thus decreasing in political power, the North will increase. War with England is now desired by Seward, who is the most dangerous man in America. And why? To exhaust the South of men and money, and with our blood and our treasure to acquire Canada as freesoil territory; and, then with freesoil power thus augmented, to reduce the South to provincial dependence. And this war would be popular. The West is always ready for war. They fatten upon it, and are out of danger.—War enhances the value of all their products—grain, bacon, horses, beef. Their women and children are so far in the interior as to be at all times secured, and their young men are warlike by nature. Nor would its advocates be few in the South Atlantic States which would be devasted by the enemy. Popular orators might be heard at every Court House in our State raising the cry, "to arms!" who more about now, as if the never heard of Kansas. May they not hear of it when it is too late.

If our State had imposed a tax of one dollar per head on each negro in the State, and applied the amount to the transportation of armed emigrants to Kansas, the people would have sustained the Delegates, and the funds would have wrought more good towards strengthening our institutions if thus applied, than if the harbor of Charleston was crowded with steamships, and every village in the State had its armory with a cupola on the top.

The election of Mr. Banks as Speaker of our House will precipitate the Kansas issue. The Abolitionists are emboldened here and everywhere.

I venture this prediction—that in thirty days there will be a Proclamation by the President relative to Kansas; and that in sixty days afterwards there will also be a Proclamation pertaining to the same matter, by the Governor of South Carolina.

I tell you that the battle of the Constitution against Fanaticism is to be fought on the soil of Kansas.

Let our young men wake from their lethargy. Let them organize in companies in every District. A regiment of a thousand men, under the command of Maxcy Gregg, if now in Kansas, would bear triumphant the flag of State equality and of constitutional liberty.

If our institutions obtain in Kansas, the slavery question is settled and the rights of the South are safe. If fanaticism prevail, we may put our house in order to die by inches.

Let our people but understand the Kansas issue, and they will meet it with alacrity.—Let them but see that every dollar expended in Kansas, and every blow there struck, is in defence of their homes and firesides, and they will come up to the mark like men. They have been confused by the thrusts at the Kansas Nebraska bill, indiscreetly made in our own State, and the taunts of squatter sovereignty. The bill is not as I would have had it in every respect, but it is a good bill for the South; for under it we can go with our property, where before we could not go. Let the theorizers forget their theories and practice what is practicable. Every dollar expended in this cause by our people, is as "bread cast upon the waters." Those of you who so see the points of the case should at once put the ball in motion. If you cannot act with much concert at first, go to work individually. Present a subscription list to every man you meet who owns a single slave. Let others do likewise. A long step will be thus taken towards performing our part in Kansas.

Col. J. D. Wilson of our State arrived this morning, and tells me that the people in his region are becoming alive to the issue. He has pledged himself to arm and transport five determined young fellows to Kansas at his own expense. The example is worthy of imitation, and the sentiment which produced it patriotic.

The route to Kansas is via Nashville, from which point it is but six days journey to the promised land.

I am with the warmest personal regard, and lively sympathy, with you in "Bordersism.

Truly yours, P. S. BROOKS.

PRACTICAL ABSORPTION.—The New York Tribune classifies the vote for Speaker and adds: "The only Know Nothing, acknowledged as such, who voted for Banks, was Mr. Edie, of Pennsylvania." It has heretofore been understood that of the one hundred and three votes for Mr. Banks, about eighty was elected as Know Nothings as well as Republicans. When the elections took place which sent them to Congress, their triumphs were claimed, and in many instances exulted over by Southern Know Nothings, as triumphs of their order. The question now comes up: What has become of the strong Know Nothing phalanx sent from the free States to Congress? The philosophy of Speaker Banks furnishes the answer. *The stronger race has absorbed the weaker.*—abolition has swallowed up Know Nothingism, leaving a solitary monument of its existence. The New York Herald, which has acted as a watchful nurse of Know Nothingism, gives pretty strong intimation that the half-dozen Northern National Know Nothings are in a fair way to disappear by the same process of absorption.

Washington Union.

Counterfeit notes are said to be quite abundant in Richmond at this time, especially on the N. Carolina banks. The Dispatch was shown a good one the other day on the bank of Cape Fear, which, it says, could have been passed upon the unsuspecting without trouble.

A lad came in great haste into a drug store, the other morning, and half out of breath exclaimed:—'Mother sent me down to the shopecary pop to get a thimblefull of pallagolic. Bub's thick as dickenth, not expected to live from one end to tother.'

LARGE subscriptions for Kansas are going on in South Carolina. Hon. F W. Allston, President of the Senate, has given $100 to assist in sending Southern emigrants thither. A party of emigrants left Abbeville district last week.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Feb. 19, 1856.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

SUPERIOR COURT—SIXTH DISTRICT.

The sixth Judicial district is composed of fourteen counties, and the courts are held in the following order and time (Judge Ellis presiding:) Surry, Feb. 25; Yadkin, March 3; Ashe, March, 10; Wilkes, March 17; Alexander, March 24; Davie, March 31; Iredell, April 7; Catawba, April 14; Lincoln, April 21; Gaston, April 28; Union, May 5, Mecklenburg May 12; Cabarrus, May 19? Rowan, May 26.

ST VALENTINE'S DAY.—Whatever may have been the origin of this day, whatever circumstance may have given rise to the observation, the 14th of February was observed with considerable *eclat* by both sexes, young and *old*(!), for they too were favored with numerous anonymous missiles of every shape and form, of every imaginable cut and caricature. These valentine makers do a driving business if the day—yea the week, is celebrated elsewhere as here. The only advantage we can see derived from this ancient custom, is, it increases the revenue of the Post Office Department. We understand the receipts at this office, on valentines alone, in one night, amounted to more than *thirty dollars.*

This sum distributed among the poor, would have made many hearts glad.

THE PRESS DUPED.

We fear the world will never be entirely rid of scoundrels—of men who, for the love of money, will scruple not to cheat honest men and the printer included. Our attention is called to this subject more particularly by observing in a number of papers in this State, a long advertisement headed *Consumption*—and signed *Johnson Steward Rose, M. D.* A greater villain, perhaps, never breathed than the man who sends out this advertisement, since the name signed is merely assumed, and he never pays a cent for the advertisement. We warn the public against this *take in*, both Editors and Consumptives.

Greensborough Times.

We received the advertisement spoken of above, with the request to publish six months. Also with the consolation, "*if* he paid in advance a reasonable deduction would be expected;" but not liking the ear marks of the creature, we respectfully declined publishing it, unless he would favor us with the [illegible] *advance*—the only safeguard against newspaper swindlers and rascals in general. This man Rose, can be classed in the same category with one *H. A. Freemont*, of Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio; *A. E. Barton*, 189, Mulberry Street, New York, and the celebrated Newspaper agent, *V. B. Palmer*, also of New York, all of whom have swindled us out of our just claims. They should be held up before the world as a pack of Newspaper sharpers, seeking whom they may swindle.

There lives a man in Iredell county, who, by some, is deemed a visionary—an enthusiast on the all important subject of Eagle City—a place whose virtues have been portrayed in story and in song by ANDREW BAGGARLY, the proprietor of this North Carolina Pactolus. That Andrew Baggarly will make Eagle City a place of considerable importance, we have not the least doubt. We believe that some day or other that Eagle City and Salisbury will be connected by railway built by his own resources; Eagle City is bound to be the most important town—no city that ever stood on North Carolina soil, will equal it; Andrew Baggarly says so, and why should not his saying be fulfilled? Read the following extract from his advertisement in the last Watchman. It is inimitable, and as Andrew Baggarly does not ask us to insert it tf., we will extend to him this courtesy free of charge:

"The dreamer, speculating on coming events might well step in here, and casting forward his ken beyond the boundary of present time, portray the aspect of Eagle City a few years hence. Let him sketch it. We see a city of beautiful proportions with its towering steeples pointing heavenwards: close ranged blocks of granite buildings with glittering metal roofs, reflect the cheerful beams of a vernal sun: the invigorating breezes of a delightful climate, stir the leaves of long rows of elms: the streets are enlivened with a cheerful busy throng: the songs of half a million of spindles is mingled with the roar of looms and cascades: Eagle monument rises above all things else, bearing on its top an immense eagle, with wings extended, looks down with pleasure on all below. Eagle City Bank is in full view, and by its liberal policy invites all energetic business men to claim its encouragement. Calico printers roll out their baled up goods: the cars of the Northwestern Railroad receive them, together with thousands of other things, the products of the City: the deafening whistle is blown, and the sound is echoed and re-echoed from hill to hill, and wakes the drowsy powers of reposing fat cattle, which browse in the rich surrounding valleys: the scene grows! and the end is beyond the portaying skill of the prophet. We had but a glimpse—but what a view! And it is all to be realized beyond doubt. Enough, enough!—I will press on to its final consummation.

ANDREW BAGGARLY.

Arator.—This work should have been noticed last week. We like it for its regular appearence, as well as its intrinsic merits. This journal has taken a proud stand among the agricultural papers of this country. Support North Carolina papers! Address T. J. Lemay, Raleigh, N. C.

Carolina Cultivator.—After a long absence, this favorite agricultural journal has again made its appearance on our table. It has an article from Prof. Hedrick's pen on "Gravel Wall for Houses", which is as interesting as new. The Prof. himself, has built a house of this kind, and recommends the cheapness, durability and healthfulness as surety for general trial in the South. Price $1.

Our understanding of Col. Hoke's position is, that he has withdrawn from the Order; and that he supported Mr. Craige for Congress. And as Col. Hoke's personal, and, as we have supposed, political friends, we call upon *him* also, with all due respect, to define his position—or, at any rate, to state whether he is a delegate to the Convention referred to or not.

Raleigh Standard.

Whether Col. Hoke "is a delegate to the Convention referred to or not," we do not pretend to say; but he, at the last Congressional election, had *not* withdrawn from the order of the South-American amalgamationists, as we and many others had reason to believe, (which we will not here state,) but on the contrary *voted for Col. Stowe*, and used all his influence for him; although, he was not desirous to "supplant Mr. Craige with whose course he was entirely satisfied."

WE will inform the personage that presides at the helm of the *Concord Gazette* constantly barking at the heels of our Representative in Congress, that he, (Mr. Craige) *did* "pair off with a Know-Nothing"-Banks man. The reason he was not at his post when the election occurred, was that he had urgent business at home, which required his personal attention.

THE N. C. RAILROAD.—The Greensborough Patriot records the arrival of the first freight train from the West, on its way east. It consisted of 15 freight cars and 1 passenger car, all heavily laden with the rich products of the Yadkin country.

The Patriot also states, that since the road was opened to that place from the East, (Dec. 23d,) 539 bbls. Flour have been forwarded from Greensborough station, of which 390 bbls. went to Norfolk, 129 to Wilmington, 10 to Goldsborough, 10 to Petersburg, and 6 to Raleigh. Of Wheat 522 bushels to Wilmington and 176 to Petersburg. Of Corn 522 bushels to Wilmington. A much larger amount is supposed to have been forwarded from Gibsonville, to which point the road was opened earlier.

Nearly all the groceries and other goods brought to Greensborough on the railroad were either purchased in Wilmington or received from the North thro' that port.

The Hillsborough Recorder gives the following statement of the principle articles sent from that Station since the road was opened in May last, up to Dec. 31, viz:, 152 bbls. Flour, 76,069 lbs. Tobacco, 14,728 lbs. Domestics, 13,000 lbs. Rags, 5,769 lbs. Bacon, 1,316 bushels Wheat, 4,308 lbs. Dried Fruit.—*Fay. Observer.*

We learn from Mr. West—the polite and efficient Agent at the Central Depot, in this place—that one house in Lexington, Messrs. Hunt, Adderton & Co, sent down this week, for Norfolk, twelve hundred and fifty bushels of wheat. The freight on this wheat from Lexington to Raleigh, was $175—to Norfolk $250, making $425 from Lexington to Norfolk. The freight on the same lot, if sent direct from Lexington to Goldsborough, and then to Wilmington, would have been, to the latter place, about $375. But it must be recollected that Norfolk has the advantage of Wilmington as a wheat market. We are gratified, however, to learn that the produce going towards Wilmington is rapidly increasing, both in bulk and variety; and that large quantities of molasses, rice, &c., are being forwarded from Wilmington to the interior.

We give another item as a specimen of the business of the Road:—Since its completion, fifteen thousand pounds of dried fruit were sent down, on the same train from Lexington, for Norfolk.—*Raleigh Standard.*

INFAMOUS SENTIMENT.—Gen. Dearborn, of Tennessee, in taking the chair as President of a Know Nothing Convention, gave utterance to the following infamous sentiment:

"Unless we stop emigration, we can't preserve the liberty of our country. If it continues, the time will come when we will have to rise in arms and massacre the foreigners, or make them our slaves in order to preserve the free institutions of our country, and transmit them unimpaired to our children."

THE ISSUE.—The issue at the next Presidental election will directly between the white men and negroes. Franklin Pierce will probably be the white man's candidate and Wm H. Seward the negroes. If the people of the United States feel more interest in the government of negroes than in the government of white men they will elect Mr. Seward, if not they will re-eleet President Pierce, and continue this a government for white men until the three millions of negroes in the South become of more consequence and importance than the twenty millions of white men.

N. Y. Day Book.

Committees of the House.

The Speaker announced the following committees, in pursuance of a resolution passed some time ago authorizing him to appoint the standing committees of the House:

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Washburn, of Maine, Stephens, Watson, Spinner, Oliver of Missouri, Hickman, Colfax, Smith of Alabama, and Bingham.

Committee of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Howard, Cobb of Georgia, Jones of Tennessee, Davis of Maryland, Sage, Phelps, Campbell of Pennsylvania, and DeWitt.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Giddings, Letcher, Bishop, Jones of Pennsylvania, Dunn of Indiana, Knowlton, Taylor, Gilbert and Marshall of Illinois.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. Washburne of Illinois, Wade, Millson, McQueen, Tyson, Kennett, Pelton, Comins and Eustis.

Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Bennett of New York, Harlan, Cobb of Alabama, Lindley, Cullen, Walbridge, Brenton, Maxwell and Thorington.

Committee on Post Office & Public Roads.—Messrs. Mace, Norton, Flager, Barclay, Day, Powell, Walker, Wood and Herbert.

Committee on the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Meacham, Dodd, Goode, Cumback, Dick, Harris of Maryland, Bennett, of Mississippi, Trafton and Bell.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Simmons, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Barbour, Caskie, Galloway, Harris of Alabama, Leake, Wakeman and Tappan.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Ritchie, Murray, Smith of Virginia, English, Fuller of Maine, Allen, Clawson, Cragin and Emrie.

Committee on Public Expenditures—Messrs. Deane, Covode, Kelly, Mott, Pearce, Vail, Elliott, Waldron and Branch.

Joint Committe on Printing.—Messrs. Nichols, Cragin, and Flager.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Porter, Horton of Ohio, Thorrington, Etheridge, Rowie, Sandidge, Herbert, Robison, and Horton of New York.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. Clark of Connecticut, Knight, Crawford, Bliss, Dunsee, Edwards, Dowdell, Campbell of Kentucky, and Ricaud.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Holloway, Ready, Grow, Bell, Campbell of Ohio, Morgan, Sabin, Gullen and McMullen.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Pringle, Orr, Billinghurst, Greenwood, Leiter, Hall of Massachusetts, Todd, Caruthers and Herbert.

Committee on Territories.—Messrs. Grow Giddings, Purviance, Richardson, Granger, Zollicoffer, Morrill and Perry.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Broom, Albright, Edmonson, Miller of New York, Miller of Indiana, Craige, Knapp, Woodruff, and Hall of Iowa.

Committee on Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Andrew Oliver of New York, Pike, Florence, Savage, Welsh, Talbott, Dickson, Lumpkin and Robbins.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Knox, Hughston, Ruffin, Scott, Peck, Moore, Barksdale, Bradshaw and Rust.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Messrs. Quitman, Allison, Sapp, Faulkner, Williams, Stanton, Denver, Buffington, and Washburne of Wisconsin.

Committee on the Militia.—Messrs. Kunkel, Whitney, Harrison, Hoffman, Foster, Parker, Watkins, Wright of Mississippi, and Hall of Massachusetts.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Benson, Stranahan, Bocock, Haven, Winslow, Seward, Davis of Massachusetts, Boyce and Millward.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Pennington, Baylay, Clingman, Aiken, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Matteson, Sherman, Burlingame and Thurston.

Committee on Patents.—Messrs. Morgan, Chaffee, Smith of Tennesse, Paine and Eddy.

Committee on public Buildings and Grounds. Messrs. Ball Todd, Puryear, Keitt and Roberts.

Committee Revisal and Unfinished Business. Messrs. Sabin, Knowlton, Warner, Clark of New York, and Shorter.

Committee on Accounts.—Messrs. Thurston, Cadwalader, Nichols, Buffington and Carlisle.

Committee on Mileage.—Messrs. Sneed, Brooks, Kelsey, Evans and Woodworth.

Joint Committee on the Library.—Messrs. Aiken, Tyson, and Pettit.

Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Pike and Davidson.

Committee of Expenditures of the State Department.—Messrs. Brooks, Smith of Tennesse, Parker, King, and Damrell.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Waldron, Wells, Alexander K. Marhall of Kentucky, Kidwell, and Clawson.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Cragin, Valk, Jewett, Rivers, and Covode.

Committee on Engraving.—Messrs. Kelsey, Damrell, and Wright of Tennessee.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Harris of Illinois, Wheeler Washburn, of Wisconsin, Underwood and Wright of Tennessee.

Committee on Expenditure in the Post office Department.—Messrs. Pettit, Cox, Williams, Burnett, and Reade.

Committee on Expenditure on Public Buildings.—Messrs. McMullen, McCarty, Stewart, Swope, and Trippe.

THE TRICK

Devolopments go to show that the election of Banks as Speaker, was the result of sneaking trickery. On Friday Messrs. Whitney. Valk, Brown &., "National Americans" from the North, voted for Mr. Aiken to be Speaker. On Saturday these same gentlemen, with Davis, of Maryland, voted for Fuller, and thereby really for Banks—showing that the movement of the day before was intended to throw dust in the eyes of the Democrats. The Washington Star says that it is generally believed that if the votes of Whitney, Valk, Brown, &., had been necessary on the final trial to secure the election of Mr. Banks, he would have received them; their purpose of creating the impression at the South that the Simonpure Know-Nothings of the North were disposed to stand by the right of the slave-holding States, having, as they thought, been secured by their act of so long preventing an organization, under the pretence of indisposition to drill under the command of Mr. Giddings.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to introduce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in [illegible] of the constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such [illegible] determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the general government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or of the United States to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory or aggressive intrusion into the same will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the general government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL. eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

FACTORY BURNED!

We learn that the Cotton Factory of Uriah J. Douthitt, of Yadkin County, was burned down on Tuesday night the 28th of January We know nothing of the orgin of the fire. The loss we have heard estimated at about $10,000, a portion of which, is secured in the Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company, and which we learn, will be promptly met.

Greensboro' Patriot.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF POSTMASTERS.—Postmasters are responsible for the subscription of a newspaper or magazine, as long as they allow it to be received at their office, after it is uncalled for, or refused by the person to whom it was directed. The rules of the Department require that a written note shall be sent to every publisher, that his paper or work lies dead in the office.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York Feb. 16.

Cotton buoyant and prices stiffer, with sales of 7,000 bales. Flour and corn dull.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,

New Orleans, Feb. 16.

Cotton declined 1 8, with sales of 6,500 bales.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

New York, Feb. 14.

The steamer Quaker City has arrived from Mobile via Havana. The sugar crop in Cuba is a failure. Half of the cane is left standing, and planters have been unable to grind the wheat that has been cut, in consequence of wet weather and want of fuel to dry it.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.

The steamer Quaker City has been chartered to take the place of the Pacific, which was to sail for Europe on Saturday next.

MR. DALLAS.

Washington, Feb. 12.

Mr. Dallas, Minister to England, took leave of the President this evening. He leaves for Philadelphia to-morrow morning, to make preparation for his departure by the Baltic, on the 5th March. Phillip N. Dallas, his son, has been appointed Secretary of Legation. Mr. Dallas has received his final instructions, but much is left to his discretion. He will not return to Washington unless news from Europe should change the aspect of our affairs with England so as to make further instructions necessry. Our relations with Great Britain are considered as very critical.

FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, Febuary 13.

The House committee are the leading topic of conversation. The administration is acceptably represented by them. The appointment of Mr. Winslow on the Naval Committee was in compliment to the Secretary of the Navy. It is said that Mr. Aiken declined the chairmanship of an important committee, preferring a membership in that on Foreign Affairs. It is claimed by the friends of Mr. Banks that every section and leading interest is fairly represented by able men of all parties.

Information has just been received which represents that the danger of a civil war in Kansas is more imminent than is generally supposed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington February 14.

In the House, Mr. Banks has appointed Campbell, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means—a majority of whom are in favor of a protective tariff. Pennington Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Messrs. Clingman and Aiken are members Grow Chairman of the Committee on Territories. Washburn Chairman of the Committee on Elections

Wendell has been elected Printer to the House.

The gentlest task master we ever heard of was a blacksmith, who used to say every evening to his apprentices—"Come boys, let's leave off work and go to sawing wood." That blacksmith must be a brother to the farmer down east, who one season when he was building a new house, used to try to get his hired men out with him to play "dig cellar by moonlight"

A temperance lecturer, descanting on the essential and purifying qualities of cold water remarked as a knock-down argument, that "when the world became so corrupt that the Lord could do nothing else with it, he was obliged to give it a thorough sousing in cold water" "Yes," replied a wag, "but it killed every darned critter on the face of the airth."

Intermeddling.—A gentleman in Boston has offered to give $500 towards sending one thousand Sharp's rifles to Kansas, for the freesoil party. He had better send them ploughs and axes; they are the best promoters of colonization and of free institutions known in this world.

Sunday Schools.—The Methodists have found, by careful attention to the statistics of their body, that the Sunday School is the great nursery of the Church An exchange says:

"The number of hoepful conversions in the Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the past year, was seventeen thousand four hundred and ninety four; or more than half the net increase of the membership of the Church which was thirty thousand seven hundred and thirty-two. During the last eight years, the aggregate number of hopeful conversions in the Sunday Schools was between ninety four and ninety five thousand, or one eighth of the whole present membership of the Church."

In the Diary and Correspondence of 1852, of the late Amos Lawrence, of Boston, is the subjoined remark in relation to Gen. Pierce.

"My nephew by marriage, Franklin Pierce, seems to be a prominent candidate for the White House for the next four years. He is the soul of honor, and an old fashioned democrat born and bred, and can be depended on as such."

MARRIAGES.

In this county, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, Mr. Richard S. Graham, and Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of the late Turner Harrison.

In this town, on the 24th inst., by Obadiah Woodson, Esq., Mr. John Morris and Miss Martha Gheen.

DEATHS.

Died, on Wednesday the 13th inst., in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah E. Baker, daughter of Hinton James, late of Wilmington, N. C., and wife of Rev. Archibald Baker, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place.

A victim of consumption, she hath "passed away but not in gloom." Calm and resigned to the last moment, she fell asleep in Jesus, trusting in the glorious hope of an eternal abode in those mansions of rest, which the Saviour has prepared for his people.

"Oh! many are the mansions there,
But not in one hath grief a share!
No haunting shade from things gone by
May there o'er sweep the unchanging sky.
And thou art there whose long loved mien
In earthly home no more is seen;
Whose place where thou smiling late
Is left unto us desolate.
We miss thee when the board is spread,
We miss thee when the prayer is said;
Upon our dreams thy dying eyes
In still and mournful fondness rise.
But thou art where those longings vain
Troub'e no more the heart and brain;
The sadness of this aching love
Dims not our Father's house above."

Early in youth she turned away from the blandishments of the world, and consecrated herself to the service of her God and Redeemer.

Happy in her domestic relations, the ornament of the social circle, she will long be remembered and deeply mourned by her numerous friends In all the relations of life, as wife, daughter, mother and friend, she manifested the deepest devotion.

Her unobtrusive piety, gentleness and suavity of manners, and uniformly chearful deportment, fitted her to soothe, sustain and cheer her husband in the arduous duties of a pastor's life. Even the long lingering months of wasting disease, did not destroy the charm which her bright and sympathising manner diffused over the atmosphere of home. All the fond wishes of a mother's heart were merged into one: that her children might become the children of God, and live to advance the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom on earth.

Nothing but the consolations of our blessed religion can sustain under such sorrow. May the compassionate one, who wept at the grave of Lazarus, soothe the grief of the Husband, the mother, and guide the motherless children in the paths of piety and usefulness. Com.

Died, at Greenwood, near Eaton, Gibson Co., Tenn., on the morning of the 10th Jan., Miss Almeda G., daughter of Rev. Wm. A. and Mrs. Lavia C. Hall, formerly of Mocksville, N. C.

"They reckon not by months and years,
Where she hath gone to dwell."

A.

COMMERCIAL.

Salisbuy Maket.—Feb ,19 1856

[Corrected Weekly, by W. J. Mills]

Apples, (dried)	50 a $	Nails,	6¼ a 7
Bacon,	11 a 12	Oats,	33 a 35
Cott n,	7 a 8¼	Coffee,	14 a 15
Irish Potatoes,	40 a 50	Corn,	45 a 50
Sweet do.	50	Butter,	12 a 15
Sugar brown,	11½ a 12	Iron,	4 a 5
Do. loa',	12½ a 13¼	Tallow,	12½
Cotton Yarn,	80 a 85	Wheat,	$1¼ a 137
Salt per sack	$2¾ a 0000	Molasses	60 a 70
Flour, bbl.	$7 50 a $7¾	Eggs,	6¼ a 8
Feathers, lb.	35 a 37½	Lard,	12 a 14
Chickens per doz.	$1¼ a 1½	Peas,	40 a 50
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Corn Meal	60 a 62
Whiskey,	45 a 50	Wool,	25 a 30

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 4 1856

BACON—	11 a 12	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX-	21 a 00	Cuba,	32 a 45
CANDLES F	18 a 20	Orleans,	50 a 00
Adamanti'e	26 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—	
COFFEE; rio	12 a 13	Linseed,	$1¼ a
Laguira,	13½ a	Tanners',	60 a 80
St Domingo	09 a 00	SALT—	
COTTON—		Liv'p, sack	1 75 a
Fair to good	8 a 8½	Alum, bu.	75a
Ordinary,	00 a 00	SEED—	
DOMESTIC GOODS-		Flaxseed	a 1 50
Bro Sheetin's	7½ a 8	Clover pr lb	12½ a 15
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
FEATHERS-	40 a 00	Pea'n Brandy	1 00 a
FLOUR—		Apple "	60 a 00
Family,	$7 75 a 000	N C Whisk'y	57 a 60
Superfi'e	$7 50 a 000	Northern "	55 a 60
Fine,	$7 25 a 0000	N E Rum,	60 a 65
Scratch'd	$7 00 000	Jam'ca Rum	$2 a 2 0
GRAIN—		Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Corn,	80	Americ'n Gin	75 a 80
Wheat,	150 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50a2 00
Oats,	55 a	SUGAR—	
Peas,	a 75	Loaf,	11 a 12¼
Rye.	1 10 a	Crushed,	10 a 12½
IRON—		St. Croix,	9½ a10
Swed's co. bar,	a 5½	Porto Rico,	8½ a 10
Ditto, wide,	6 a 7	N. Orleans,	8 a 9
English,	4½ a	TALLOW—	a 12
LARD—	13 a 14	WOOL—	14 a 15
LEAD—	8½ a	BUTTER-plb	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 15, 1856.

BACON—		COFFEE, per lb.	
Hams,	13 a 14	Java.	16 a 18
Middlings	11 a 12	Laguayra	13 a 14
Shoulders	11 a 12½	Rio	11¾a 13½
Hog round	12a 12½	St Domingo	12 a 14
LARD. N C—	14a 15	COTTON,	8¼a 00
BUTTER—	25 a 30	CORN MEAL,	
CHICKENS-	15 a20	per bush.	95 a 100
TURKEYS	25a 30	FEATHERS,	
SALT—		per lb.	45 a 50
Alum p bu	50 a 55	FISH, per bbl.,	
Liv'rpool s.		Macker'l No 1	a00 00
ground	1 35 a 1 40	do. No 2	a12 00
do. fine	1 70 a 0 00	do No 3	$ 000.a0 00
SUGARS—		Herrings,	
Porto Rico	9a 9½	East	4 50 a 6 00
N. Orleans	5 a 7	FLOUR, per bbl.	
Muscovado	5½ a 7	Canal	950 a875 00
Loaf & cru.	9½ a 11	N C br	850 a 950
Clarifi'd and		OATS,	50 a 55
Granulated	7½ a 9	BEANS,	000 a 1 40
TALLOW—	12 a 12½	LIQUORS, pr gal dom.	
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	Whiskey	48 a 50
PEA NUTS	1 50 a 1 33	N E Rum	50 a 55
POTATOES I.	$6 p b.	Gin	50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz.	25 a 28	Brandy	50 a 55
CORN.	82 a 0 90	do Apple	75 a 1 00

CHALESTON PRICES CUURENT.

Corrected Weekly by W. S. Lawton & Co.

Factors, Forwarding & Commisson Merchants.

Charleston, S. C Feb. 15., 1856.

Cotton—Upland—Total receipts since our last. 13,380 bales. Sales in same time about 13,000 bales, at prices rangeing from 8½ to 10½.

RICE—Clean	4½ to 5½c
GRAIN—Red Wheat,	$1 80 $1 85
White do.	$1 95 $1 98
Corn	75 a 85
PEAS,	95 a 000
OATS,	45 a 56
FLOUR, per bag	4½ a 5
do. barrel	9¼ a 9¾
BACON, hog round	14 a 14½
TOBACCO, N. C. and Va.	15 a 50
PAPER, Printing, per ream	$2½ a 6
COFFEE, Rio	11¼ a 12¼
SUGAR, Brown & White	8 a 9¼
SALT, per sack,	1 05 a 1 10
SEA ISLAND GINS, each	$120 a 150

Will get out 400 to 500 lbs per day. We are agents for these Gins

"Liberality of Physicians. In has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproven by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. Ayer,s preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that save intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and offectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills*, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people through the newpapers.'—*New Orleans Delta*

PHYSICIANS say that Davis' Pain Killer is one of those nice little articles which is calculated to relieve an immense amount of suffering incident to human life. Its action on the system is many times like magic—so instantaneous—the pain is gone at once.

Salisbury Female *ACADEMY.*

THE 4th session of this School, will end on the 29th of February. There will be no vacation; the 5th session will commence immediately and terminate on the 1st of Aug, when a vacation of two months will occur.

Terms will continue as heretofore viz: Board and tuition per session of 5 months 67,50
Music on Piano 20 00
Use of instrument 2,50
Guitar 10,00
Drawing 10,00
Oil Painting 20.00
French Language 10,00
Latin or Greek with other studies 5.00

For day pupils prices of tuition will vaty from $8 to $15. Contingencies 50 cents.

Pupils entering at any time will be charged thence to the end of the session, without deduction in board or tuition for absence, except in cases of protracted and serious sickness.

JESSE RANKIN, Principal.

Feb. 16, 1856. 36—4w.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.

Salisbury, Feb, 19, 1856. 36—1y.

Important SALE!

The Factory Buildings

AND ALL THE

Machinery

Connected therewith, and eight acres of Land more or less, adjoining the buildings, belonging to the Concord Manufacturing Company, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the **27 th** of **March** next, on the premises.

Terms:—Bonds with approved personal Security and Mortage on the Property, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date.

By order of the Stockholders,

KIAH P. HARRIS,
Pres't. of Co.

Concord, N. C., Feb. 14, 1856. 36—td

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
Raleigh, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point,

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.

R. A. HAMILTON, *President.*

Feb. 1856. 36—tf.

Office Western North Carolina Rail Road Company.

Salisbury, February 19, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 11th of March next, for the Graduation, Masonry and Sills for 25 miles of the First Section of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, extending from Salisbury Westward. On and after the 6th proximo. Plans, Specifications and Profiles of the work may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.

R. C. PEARSON,
President W. N. C. R. R. Co.

Feb., 1856, 36—3t.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufactory of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,** one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK--STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.

February 19, 1856. 36—tf.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership of Kennedy & Mills is this day Dissolved by mutual Consent. All those indebted to the Concern are requested to Call and settle.

J. A. KENEDY.
W. J. MILLS.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 3w—35.

W. J. Mills, | J. E. Moose, | J. A. Kennedy.

NEW FIM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour. Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

NICE THINGS.

NO. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel, in Bbls., half Bbls., quarter Bbls., and Kets.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herring, in Kets,
Sardines, Lobsters, smoked Herring,
Pickles, Catsups Sauces,
Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee,
Mocha [illegible] Macaroni,
[illegible] Refined Sugar,
Loaf Sugar, Rice,
Buckwheat Flour, Herring Roe,
And many other articles suitable for family use. just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Smith & Holder has this day been dissolved by limitation of time.—All those indebted to the firm will please come forward and pay up very soon, as the business of the firm must be closed. We have about 20 Buggies and Carriages on hand which will be sold at cost, and about 15 on the way, which will be finished during the year, and sold very low.

SMITH & HOLDER.

Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1856. 4w—35.

OYSTERS.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1.12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—tf.

TISBURY, Marthas Vineyard

This may certify that I have used Davis Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c., and would cerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. JAMES C. LOOMER.

Pastor of the Baptist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer in numerious cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particulaly for children.) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabac, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts. A HUNTING. M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those casees for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine. A BRONSON,

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

Tavoy. November 18. 1853.

Messrs. P Davis & Sons: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick By various means, principally thro' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayten. these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand or it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quanity, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary [illegible] this valuable medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provincies as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth B. C. THOMAS

Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union:—

Stillwater, Minnesota Territory,

Sir.—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, *Perry Davis's Vegtable Pain killer.*

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I Purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever. Findin gt to be *really* a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for *years*.—I had not, I confess, *much* confidence, because I had already tried numberless nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After *five* dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect.

Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

A Supply embracing nearly every variety; just received—Price, 5 cents a paper.

Also

Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Lucerne, Kentucky Blue Grass, Herd Grass, &c.

At SILL & SILL'S, Drug Store.

Salisbury, N. C., Feb., 12, 1856. 35—2t

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Robert Askins, dec'd, at February Term 1856, Rowan County Court; all persons having claims against the same, are hereby notified to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

☞ Creditors to the estate please pay up.

H. L. ROBARDS, Adm'r.

Feb. 5, 1856. 34—tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust executed to me by George W. Jarrett, I will sell at the Court House in the Town of Morganton on Tue-day the 19th February 1856, at public auction three lots in said Town of Morganton; one containing three-fourths of an acre, upon which there is situated a comfortable dwelling House and all necessary out houses, also another containing three-fourths of an acre upon which there are Several buildings. Also anothor lot containing one acre: all said lots are so situated as to be desirable for private residences as well as convenient points for business.

The terms of the Sale will be credit for six or twelve months, as may be determined upon by the day of Sale. Bonds with approved Security required from the Purchasers.

JOSEPH D. FERRE, Trustee.

February 5, 1856. td—34.

Office, N. C. R. R. Company.

Salisbury, January 31, 1856.

North Carolina Rail Road,

Schedule for Mail Train

On and after Thursday, the 31st day of Jan., 1856.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro', at	2.10	A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh, at	5.07	"
" Hillsboro', at	7.50	"
" Graham,	9 36	"
" Greensboro',	11.10	"
" Jamestown,	11 54	"
" Lexington,	1·31	P. M.
" Salisbury,	2 37	"
" Concord,	4:42	"
" Charlotte,	6.04	"

EAST.

Leave Charlotte at	5.00	P. M.
Arrive at Concord at	6 26	"
" Salisbury,	7 51	"
" Lexington,	9 02	"
" Jamestown,	11.07	"
" Greensboro',	11.46	"
" Graham,	1 28	A. M.
" Hillsboro',	2.50	"
" Raleigh,	5 27	"
" Goldsboro',	8.48	"

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Sup't N. C. Rail Road.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Waereas, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve month immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of the State,

I William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL. *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In tesimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
Pulaski Cowper,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 33-6m.

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL.

HAS removed to his Office at his residence, where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which *must* be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.

Dissolution OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of J. D. Brown & Lemly, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to said Firm will find their Notes and accounts at the Store of Brown & Coffin, and are respectfully requested to call and settle, as it is absolutely necessary for the business to be closed at as early a date as possible.

J. D. BROWN,
H. A. LEMLY.

Salisbury, February 1st, 1856.

New Arrangements.

JOHN D. BROWN & JOHN M. COFFIN, having bought out John D. Brown & Lemly, they will continue the Dry Goods business at the old stand No. 3 Granite Buildings, under the Firm and style of Brown & Coffin. It is their intention to keep a large stock of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., &c., &c.

We also intend to make it to the interest of Cash customers and punctual dealers to trade with us.

BROWN & COFFIN.

Salisbury, February 1st, 1856.

P. S.—We have on hand a large Stock of Goods that we are determined to Sell regardless of cost for Cash. Those that want bargains had better call soon.

BROWN & COFFIN.

Salisbury, Feb. 1st, 1856. 34—6w.

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300 PACKAGES
FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
SILL & SILL,

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Respectfully anounce that they are now receiving and opening, a large, and entirely fresh stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Paint, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles &c &c.

all which, have been very recently selected by one of the firm; with the utmost care, and a scrupulous regard to genuineness and purity.

They deem it almost needless to say, that it shall be their constant aim, as heretofore, to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which they have received—for which, and the generous sympathy, so generally, manifested for them, on the occasion of their late misfortune by fire, they beg to express their profound and heartfelt gratitude.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1856. 32-tf.

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

PROSPECTUS OF

'The Western Sentinel,'

A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "Sentinel" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: Principles—not birth-place; Measures—not men.

The paper will be devote ly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rethoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six monts, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

Winston, Dec., 1855.

There have been 300,000 suicides in France since 1800, and the number is increasing with appalling rapidity. There were in France in 1843, 154 suicides more than in 1842, 206 more than in 1841, 268 more than in 1840, 273 more than in 1839, 434 more than in 1838, 577 more than in 1837, 680 more than in 1836, 715 more than in 1835, 942 more than in 1834—that is to say, there has been an increase of about 33½ per cent. in ten years, without any relation to the increase of population, and the total number from 1843 to 1853 will present a still more rapid increase. Suicide is more common among men than among women; three times more common in Paris than in the provinces; rare among children, it is now spreading among them; it occurs more frequently in old age than at any other period of life; bachelors and widowers are most given to suicide; out of 4,595 suicides, 282 are attributed to poverty, 697 were committed by persons of large fortune, 2,000 were committed by persons who worked for a livelihood, and the others by persons more or less poor; suicides increased most rapidly, and most common in the best educated departments; the number of suicides, crimes and insanity, augment invariably from January to July, and decrease progressively from August to December; they are more common on the first and second days of the month than at any other period; the number of suicides increases in the departments in the ratio of their vicinity to Paris; charcoal is the favorite means of death out of 4,595 cases 1,426 were committed by this means, 989 sought death by drowning, 796 by hanging, 578 by fire arms, 444 by leaping from windows, &c., 207 by daggers, 158 by poison, 16 by throwing themselves under locomotives, &c., and one by starvation.

HARPER'S EDITOR'S DRAWER.—Father McIver was one of the worthiest of the Presbyterian clergymen in the South, but like his ancestors, very much set in his own way. He came from the Scotch, and it was one of his fore-fathers who prayed at the opening of one of their ecclesiastical courts, "O Lord grant that we may be right, for thou knowest we are very decided." So with Father McIver, he was very decided: but it was not of this trait in his character that our correspondent writes, who says of him:—

Sometimes he was very absent minded, and the apostolic benediction which he used in dismissing the congregation, he would pronounce when sitting down to table, instead of the customary blessing.

Once he went into his garden just as the beans were coming up, and was surprised to see the old bean on the top of the young stems. Forgetting for the moment that this was the way in which he had always seen them coming up, he took his hoe, and for two hours worked away most diligently among them. His wife now made her appearance, and astonished, as she well might be at his work, exclaimed:

"My dear Mr. Mac, what on earth are you doing?"

"Why, you see, wife" he replied, very innocently, "the beans have all come up, bottom upward, and I was setting them right again."

When he was stated clerk of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and was calling the roll at the opening of the meeting, he came to his own name, and called it out louder and louder three times. Receiving no answer, and not once thinking of himself as the person, he marked his own name, and recorded himself among the *absentees*.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN A SCHOOL HOUSE. The Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald, of the 24th ult., gives the following account of a terrible and fatal fight in a school-room in Wilson county in that State;

"The most distressing homicide we ever heard of occurred in this county, about seven miles northeast of Lebanon, on last Monday morning was a week ago, between Rufus Watson and his three sons on the one side, and two sons of John New on the other. The unfortunate difficulty occurred in a school-room. Young New, aged about nineteen years, was shot through the heart and expired immediately: and his little brother, some thirteen or fourteen years of age, was almost literally cut to pieces—receiving no less, we learn, than seven dangerous wounds. Strange as it may appear, he is still living, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Rufus Watson received the contents of a pistol loaded with bird shot in the breast, but was not seriously hurt. The difficulty grew out of an old grudge that has existed between the heads of the respective families.

"Watson and his sons were examined at Taylorsville on Friday last. On hearing the evidence the Court held them to bail in the sum of $4,000. One of the boys was bailed out, but the other and the father, failing to give bail, were committed to jail to await their trial at the next term of the Circuit Court."

TRAGEDY IN A COURT ROOM,—In Washington, Mo., on Saturday week, a gunsmith named Harrison was on trial for several burglaries which it was charged he had committed. During the trial it was disclosed that he had violated the person of his step daughter, a girl of 17, and by threats against her life, had induced her to keep the secret. The girl's brother, who was present, left the court room procured a pistol, loaded it, returned to the court room, placed the pistol to Harrison's head, discharged the pistol, and lefe him a lifeless corpse, in the presence of the magistrates The young man was tried immediately, and discharged from custody.

A bill to prevent the separation and sale of slave children, under ten years, from their parents, is before the Kentucky House of Delegates.

NEW FIRM.

McNEELY, MOCK & GAITHER

HAVE taken the old stand of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., and will continue the Mercantile business in all its branches, as heretofore done by the old firm, and are now receiving a good assortment of

Goods for the Winter Season,

which will be sold very cheap. We solicit the attention of the old customers and public generally, who are respectfully invited to call and examine our Goods, as bargains will be sold.

Jan. 22, 1856. 32-tf.

New Cash STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and Figured Satins, French & English Merenos, Alpaccas, Delanes, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Ridd'd, do., Tweed do., Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cass & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do, Enameled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enameled do, Oxford Gaiters, Lasting fig'd do, Misses Enameled do, do. S. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes,

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging, Inserting, Fringe, Hosery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worsted &c., Ticking, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Mackerell No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail Stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25—tf.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C, Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

A GREAT DAY AHEAD!!

Saint Valentines Day,

14TH FEBRUARY, 1856.

THE subscriber has just received direct from New York and Philadelphia, over *Three Thousand Valentines* or Saint Valentines day. In point of beauty, elegance and finish they are superior to any ever before offered.

Orders will be filled and promptly furnished by mail free of postage, to any point at the following rates.

MARKS.	PATTERNS	$ cts.
A	20	6
B	24	12
C	24	25
D	24	37
E	12	50
F	12	75
G	12	1 00
H	6	1 50
I	6	2 00
J	3	3 00

ENVELOPS FOR VALENTINES.

Small size, 6 cts., medium 12½, large size 25 cents each.

Comic Valentines.

Over 2000 Comic Valentines of the richest and rarest kind for town and country. Small size 12½ cents per dozen—large size 25 cents per dozen.

Valentine Letter Writers 12½ cents each.—Orders for Valentines should be sent in early that they may be attended to in time.

J. H. ENNISS, Bookseller.

Jan. 22, 1856 32—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ASHE COUNTY.—COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, 1855. Original Attachment—Thomas F. Prather, and Thomas Smith, vs. John Clark.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Clark is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Republican Banner at Salisbury, for the absent defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Ashe, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or otherwise conditional judgment heretofore granted, will be made final and absolute.

Witness. Robert Gambill, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday in November, A. D. 1855.

R. GAMBILL, CLERK.
BY J. M. GENTRY, D. C.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—6w—Price Adv. $6.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sk-light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps.
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds.
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will be [illegible] to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct 23 1852. 1Aprii

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being a ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Potraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription PRICE, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c, will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.

145 Nassau Street New York.

Oct. 30 1855. 21—7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER

Positively Cured!

THE

Greatest Remedy ever Discovered.

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNISS' BOOK STORE.

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—tf.

SATGE HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abulitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less degree, [illegible] injurious to southern institutions. The dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - -	$2 00
Sixteen copies one year - -	15 00

One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Aug. 23, 1855. 18—12w

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

MERCHANT TAILORS

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with sorcness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL. MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBBERTS, Swangstown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine evey where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, FORMERLY OF YORK DISTRICT, S. C.

Wm. Lawton FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, BEAUFORT DIS'CT, S. C

Produce & Sea Island

AND

UPLAND COTTON AND RICE

FACTORS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.

June 8, 1855. 2—tf.

Grand Lecture.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of [illegible]asons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—6.

Ranaway--$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th inst., Bob (or Robert) Hitman, alias Bob File, alias Linn. This fellow is a dark mulatto, aged about 25 years. He is free born, but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for the redemption of Court charges. He owes me nearly four years service. He had on, when he left, a woolen shirt, a dark broadcloth frock Coat and a broad brim white Hat. He was once whipped at the whipping Post, and bears the marks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in some Jail so that I get him again. Letters addressed to me at "Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N C," will receive attention.

CHARLES KLUTTS.

Oct. 16, 1855. 00—tf.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.

Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,

Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries..

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attemion and the Trees neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

Catalogue of Fruit Trees &c., at this office for distribution.

December, 4 1855. 3m26.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, are respectfully called upon to pay up by the 15th of February next, as we must have money and longer indulgence will not be given, those failing to comply with this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carpeting which we will sell cheaper than ever in order to close out our winter stock.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope to merit an increase.

RICHWINE & HARRISON.

January 8, 1856. 30—2m.

A NEW SUPPLY of

WATCHES AND JEWLRY

JAMES HORAH

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of *WATCHES AND JEWELRY*,

consisting of

Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keeper's Independent Quarter Second. Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jewelled Hunter's, James Nardin's superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,

and a variety of others, both gold and silver. Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

CLOCKS

and a variety other goods too numerous to mention, Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES HORAH.

Salisbury, nov. 27. 1854 27:tf

Coach Manufactory.

W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactories in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON.)

Receiving and Forwarding Agents, AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

☞ Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia.

U. Passailaigue, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.

F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.

P. W. Fuller, Columbia.

John King, jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.

Henry Missroon, Agent of New York Steamers.

Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.

H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.

J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.

July 13, 1855. 7—6m.

Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

JOB OFFICE.

Having received a large supply of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JOB TYPS,

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

JOB WORK,

SUCH AS

CARDS, HAND BILLS PAMPHLETS, &c &c.,

Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.

CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and soorderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (46) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

SOMETHING NEW.

Will you Ride or Walk.

BELL, EARNHART, & CO.,

HAVE opened a Livery of Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town to and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight,

that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.

Our terms shall be made as easy as possible

We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SNIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.

Horses kept on hand for sale.

Salisbury, January 5, 1855. 1y32.

A. BETHUNE,

TAILOR,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NO. 5, SPRING'S ROW.

4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.

Feb. 16, '55. 38—tf

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.

September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24. '55 39tf,

H. H. HELPER. H. R. HELPER.

Helper & Brother,

PENSION, BOUNTY LAND, AND

General Agents.

SALISBURY, N. C.

HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Office in Cowan's Brick Row.

Oct. 23. 1855. 20—tf.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 14. 1854.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRee & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—

There have been 300,000 suicides in France since 1800, and the number is increasing with appalling rapidity. There were in France in 1843, 154 suicides more than in 1842, 206 more than in 1841, 268 more than in 1840, 273 more than in 1839, 434 more than in 1838, 577 more than in 1837, 680 more than in 1836, 715 more than in 1835, 942 more than in 1834—that is to say, there has been an increase of about 33½ per cent. in ten years, without any relation to the increase of population, and the total number from 1843 to 1853 will present a still more rapid increase. Suicide is more common among men than among women; three times more common in Paris than in the provinces; rare among children, it is now spreading among them; it occurs more frequently in old age than at any other period of life; bachelors and widowers are most given to suicide; out of 4,595 suicides, 282 are attributed to poverty, 697 were committed by persons of large fortune, 2,000 were committed by persons who worked for a livelihood, and the others by persons more or less poor; suicides increased most rapidly, and most common in the best educated departments; the number of suicides, crimes and insanity, augment invariably from January to July, and decrease progressively from August to December; they are more common on the first and second days of the month than at any other period; the number of suicides increases in the departments in the ratio of their vicinity to Paris; charcoal is the favorite means of death out of 4,595 cases 1,426 were committed by this means, 989 sought death by drowning, 796 by hanging, 578 by fire arms, 444 by leaping from windows, &c., 207 by daggers, 158 by poison, 16 by throwing themselves under locomotives, &c., and one by starvation.

HARPER'S EDITOR'S DRAWER.—Father McIver was one of the worthiest of the Presbyterian clergymen in the South, but like his ancestors, very much set in his own way. He came from the Scotch, and it was one of his fore-fathers who prayed at the opening of one of their ecclesiastical courts, "O Lord grant that we may be right, for thou knowest we are very decided." So with Father McIver, he was very decided: but it was not of this trait in his character that our correspondent writes, who says of him:—

Sometimes he was very absent minded, and the apostolic benediction which he used in dismissing the congregation, he would pronounce when sitting down to table, instead of the customary blessing.

Once he went into his garden just as the beans were coming up, and was surprised to see the old bean on the top of the young stems. Forgetting for the moment that this was the way in which he had always seen them coming up, he took his hoe, and for two hours worked away most diligently among them. His wife now made her appearance, and astonished, as she well might be at his work, exclaimed:

"My dear Mr. Mac, what on earth are you doing?"

"Why, you see, wife" he replied, very innocently, "the beans have all come up, bottom upward, and I was setting them right again."

When he was stated clerk of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and was calling the roll at the opening of the meeting. he came to his own name, and called it out louder and louder three times. Receiving no answer, and not once thinking of himself as the person, he marked his own name, and recorded himself among the *absentees*.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN A SCHOOL HOUSE. The Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald, of the 24th ult., gives the following account of a terrible and fatal fight in a school-room in Wilson county in that State;

"The most distressing homicide we ever heard of occurred in this county, about seven miles northeast of Lebanon, on last Monday morning was a week ago, between Rufus Watson and his three sons on the one side, and two sons of John New on the other. The unfortunate difficulty occurred in a school-room. Young New, aged about nineteen years, was shot through the heart and expired immediately: and his little brother, some thirteen or fourteen years of age, was almost literally cut to pieces—receiving no less, we learn, than seven dangerous wounds. Strange as it may appear, he is still living, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Rufus Watson received the contents of a pistol loaded with bird shot in the breast, but was not seriously hurt. The difficulty grew out of an old grudge that has existed between the heads of the respective families.

"Watson and his sons were examined at Taylorsville on Friday last. On hearing the evidence the Court held them to bail in the sum of $4,000. One of the boys was bailed out, but the other and the father, failing to give bail, were committed to jail to await their trial at the next term of the Circuit Court."

TRAGEDY IN A COURT ROOM,—In Washington, Mo., on Saturday week, a gunsmith named Harrison was on trial for several burglaries which it was charged he had committed. During the trial it was disclosed that he had violated the person of his step daughter, a girl of 17, and by threats against her life, had induced her to keep the secret. The girl's brother, who was present, left the court room procured a pistol, loaded it, returned to the court room, placed the pistol to Harrison's head, discharged the pistol, and lefe him a lifeless corpse, in the presence of the magistrates The young man was tried immediately, and discharged from custady.

A bill to prevent the separation and sale of slave children, under ten years, from their parents, is before the Kentucky House of Delegates.

NEW FIRM.

McNEELY, MOCK & GAITHER

HAVE taken the old stand of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., and will continue the Mercantile business in all its branches, as heretofore done by the old firm, and are now receiving a good assortment of

Goods for the Winter Season,

which will be sold very cheap. We solicit the attention of the old customers and public generally, who are respectfully invited to call and examine our Goods, as bargains will be sold.

Jan. 22, 1856. 32-tf.

New Cash STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and Figured Satins, French & English Merenos, Alpaccas, Delanes, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Ridd'd, do., Tweed do., Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cass & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do, Enameled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enameled do, Oxford Gaitors, Lasting fig'd do, Misses Enameled do, do. S. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes,

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging, Inserting, Fringe, Hosery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worstead &c., Ticking, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Mackerell No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail Stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25—tf.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do,, Rocking Chairs. Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C, Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

A GREAT DAY AHEAD!!

Saint Valentines Day,

14TH FEBRUARY, 1856.

THE subscriber has just received direct from New York and Philadelphia, over *Three Thousand Valentines* or Saint Valentines day. In point of beauty, elegance and finish they are superior to any ever before offered.

Orders will be filled and promptly furnished by mail free of postage, to any point at the following rates.

MARKS.	PATTERNS	$ cts.
A	20	6
B	24	12
C	24	25
D	24	37
E	12	50
F	12	75
G	12	1 00
H	6	1 50
I	6	2 00
J	3	3 00

ENVELOPS FOR VALENTINES.

Small size, 6 cts., medium 12½, large size 25 cents each.

Comic Valentines.

Over 2000 Comic Valentines of the richest and rarest kind for town and country. Small size 12½ cents per dozen—large size 25 cents per dozen.

Valentine Letter Writers 12½ cents each.—Orders for Valentines should be sent in early that they may be attended to in time.

J. H. ENNISS, Bookseller.

Jan. 22, 1856 32—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA ASHE COUNTY.—COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, 1855. Original Attachment—Thomas F. Prather and Thomas Smith, vs. John Clark.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Clark is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Republican Banner at Salisbury, for the absent defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Ashe, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or otherwise conditional judgment heretofore granted, will be made final and absolute.

Witness. Robert Gambill, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday in November, A. D. 1855.

R. GAMBILL, CLERK.
BY J. M. GENTRY, D. C.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—6w—Price Adv. $6.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps.
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds.
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will be [illegible] to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct 23 1852. 1Aprii

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being a ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Potraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription PRICE, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c, will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.
145 Nassau Street New York.

Oct. 30 1855. 21—7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER

Positively Cured!

THE

Greatest Remedy ever Discovered.

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNISS' BOOK STORE.

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—tf.

SATGE HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less degree, [illegible] injurious to southern institutions. The dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - -	$2 00
Sixteen copies one year - -	15 00
One copy to the maker of the club.	

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Aug. 23, 1855. 18—12w

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBBERTS, Swangstown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine evey where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, FORMERLY OF YORK DISTRICT, S. C.

Wm. Lawton FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, BEAUFORT DIS'CT, S. C

Produce & Sea Island

AND

UPLAND COTTON AND RICE

FACTORS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.

June 8, 1855. 2—tf.

Grand Lecture.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—6

Ranaway--$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th inst., Bob (or Robert) Hitman, alias Bob File, alias Linn. This fellow is a dark mulatto, aged about 25 years. He is free born, but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for the redemption of Court charges. He owes me nearly four years service. He had on, when he left, a woolen shirt, a dark broadcloth frock Coat and a broad brim white Hat. He was once whipped at the whipping Post, and bears the marks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in some Jail so that I get him again. Letters addressed to me at "Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N C," will receive attention.

CHARLES KLUTTS.

Oct. 16, 1855. 00—tf.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.

Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,

Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention and the Trees neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

Catalogue of Fruit Trees &c., at this office for distribution.

December, 4 1855. 3m26.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, are respectfully called upon to pay up by the 15th of February next, as we must have money and longer indulgence will not be given, those failing to comply with this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

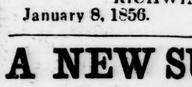
We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carpeting which we will sell cheaper than ever in order to close out our winter stock.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope to merit an increase.

RICHWINE & HARRISON.

January 8, 1856. 30—2m.

A NEW SUPPLY of



WATCHES AND JEWLRY

JAMES HORAH

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of *WATCHES AND JEWELRY*,

consisting of

Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keeper's Independent Quarter Second. Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jewelled Hunter's, James Nardin's superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,

and a variety of others, both gold and silver. Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

CLOCKS

and a variety other goods too numerous to mention, Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES HORAH.

Salisbury, nov. 27, 1854 27:tf

Coach Manufactory.

W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactories in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON.)

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

☞ Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia.

U. Passailaigne, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.

F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.

P. W. Fuller, Columbia.

John King, jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.

Henry Missroon, Agent of New York Steamers.

Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.

H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.

J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.

July 13, 1855. 7—6m.

Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

JOB OFFICE.

Having received a large supply of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

JOB TYPS,

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

JOB WORK,

SUCH AS

CARDS, HAND BILLS PAMPHLETS, &c &c.,

Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.

CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all [illegible] rooms added to the House within the last [illegible] years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (46) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

SOMETHING NEW.

Will you Ride or Walk.

BELL, EARNHART, & CO.,

HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town to and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight,

that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.

Our terms shall be made as easy as possible

We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SNIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.

Horses kept on hand for sale.

Salisbury, January 5, 1855. 1y32.

A. BETHUNE,

TAILOR,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NO. 5, SPRING'S ROW.

4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.

Feb. 16, '55. 38—tf

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.

September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24. '55 39tf,

H. H. HELPER. H. R. HELPER

Helper & Brother,

PENSION, BOUNTY LAND,

AND

General Agents.

SALISBURY, N. C.

HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Office in Cowan's Brick Row.

Oct. 23. 1855. 20—tf.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 14. 1854.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRee & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—